

## The Evening Herald.

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### SERMONS ARE USELESS.

STATE SENATOR MABRY, in a recent issue of his newspaper, the *Clovis Journal*, preaches a pretty stiff sermon to the citizens of Curry county on the subject of tax dodging. Senator Mabry points out all the law books and other books, the bank stocks and cash, the watches and jewels and other personal property known to exist, but not returned for taxation. It is pointed out to the tax dodger of Curry county that when he comes before the bar in the hereafter he will have some pretty serious matters to explain in connection with the oath attached to his tax returns here below.

It is a good sermon, as tax-dodging sermons go. It applies as thoroughly to every other county in New Mexico as it does to Curry county. The trouble is that even a good tax-dodging sermon does not get us anywhere in solving the taxation problem. The tax dodger, in evading his just share of the burden of the state, doesn't give a whoop about what it will cost him in the hereafter. His main object is to get by the payment of his obligations now. And even if he did care, any punishment meted out to him in the hereafter would be mighty little help to those here below who he cheats and burdens by his dodging.

The only influence effective with a tax dodger is a law supporting an assessment and collection system that he cannot dodge. Such a system has not been invented up to this time. But other states have systems which come a great deal nearer to it than our crippled, halting New Mexico plan. A business-like legislature, acting in the interests of the whole people and not in the interests of the big sheep growers, the big land holders, the big mine owners and the railroads, can so improve our taxation system in a week of earnest effort at Santa Fe that much of the burden and all of the present confusion under which we now have to struggle will be removed.

It is fair to Senator Mabry to say that he did what he could in the last legislature to better the taxation system. He cannot be charged with confining his tax reform to sermonizing. But he didn't have much of a chance. He was sitting in a machine made, personally conducted Republican legislature, whose chief aim was to leave punishment for tax-dodging as absolutely in the hands of the hereafter as the thing can be done. The Curry county senator will have a better show next winter when he returns to the senate. He will still sit in a machine made, machine controlled body. But if the present temper of the people counts for anything, a Democratic majority in the lower house will be engaged in putting up to the senate legislation in this and other important matters which even skillful personal direction cannot dodge.

### THE GAME LAWS.

LITTLE doubt remains that the next legislature will be asked and will consent to amend the game law so as to make the dove shooting season at least a month later than at present. Albuquerque sportsmen during the past few days have called attention to the fact that many doves killed have been filled with eggs; that the nesting season is not ended and that this gives a very convincing reason for the growing shortage of doves. In spite of the protection they have been supposed to receive, sportsmen all over the state are joining in the request for this change and the state game warden has expressed himself as not only in favor of this but other amendments which will give more practical protection to all migratory birds. In this connection the *Carlsbad Argus* of last week says:

Through the efforts of Congressman Ferguson, at the solicitation of officers and members of the Carlsbad Rod and Gun club, the time for killing ducks and geese has been changed from September 1 to December 15 each year so that the open season will be from October 1 to January 15 each year. The officers of the club are in receipt of a communication from the chief of the agricultural department granting the change. Also through the influence of the Rod and Gun club local sportsmen have agreed not to kill

doves until August 1, thus giving these delectable birds time in which to reach their mature growth. Instead of being killed by the unforgotten while they are young and poor, and while the mother birds are yet on their nests.

Secretary Bryan's pronouncement in favor of woman's suffrage, which appears in the Herald today, certainly does demonstrate that he has given it a lot of hard thinking.

### PROSPERITY'S RISING TIDE.

IT WAS reported last winter (with what accuracy we cannot tell) that there were two hundred thousand idle freight cars in the United States and Canada, and certain weeping philosophers predicted a beggarly future for the railroads and other fields of industry. Since early spring, however, conditions have steadily brightened. Week after week the number of idle cars has decreased, the volume of traffic has grown, and now every railway system in the country is astir with preparation for what promises to be the busiest season recorded.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company has directed that all its available cars be repaired and made ready for immediate service. Other large systems are running their shops on full time and with full forces. In the west, where a wheat harvest of unexampled bounty is being gathered, the demand for cars is insistent and well-nigh overwhelming. In all agricultural regions the crop movement will soon be under way, and freight traffic everywhere will reach enormous proportions. Says the *New York Commercial*:

"Railroads which laid off repair shop crews and reduced their working forces are now taking back their men as fast as they can round them up. The steel mills of the country are rapidly increasing their output and the proof of the revival of this particular trade is the decision of several companies to shorten their mid-year shut-down for inventories and repairs. Steel mills that it was supposed would suspend operations until the third week in July have already reopened or will blow in their furnaces next Monday. Agricultural implement manufacturers have enjoyed an unusually profitable season. Their sales have exceeded all previous records and their collections are also better. The farmers of this country have not only bought more of everything but they have been able to pay cash for a large part of it and agricultural credits are higher than ever before."

It appears, furthermore, that textile mills have been thriving "in spite of all assertions to the contrary," and that during June trade in helling and mill supplies expanded to such an extent that the chief trouble of the manufacturers is to fill their orders. "The farmers are getting high prices for everything they have to sell," the *Commercial* concludes; "and these prices are likely to hold because the prospective demand in Europe warrants them. The most pronounced calamity howling will be unable to deny that the tide has turned, and that an era of prosperity is dawning."

The fact is, the cheer of awakening business is already in the air. Faith in the future is swiftly reviving through all the courses of industry and trade. Issues like the tariff, and banking and currency, which were sources of continued disturbance in the past, have been settled, and the disquieting trust issue soon will be. Relieved of uncertainty in the realm of politics and assured of abundant riches in the field of agriculture, the country may well take courage and stride forward to unparalleled prosperity.

Bayonne, New Jersey, had a policeman. Bayonne has a policeman no longer. The policeman was her first line of official activity under the law to abolish spouting in the parks. She has given up the job as impossible.

### AN OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

HERE is an item from the *Enterprise*, a weekly paper published at La Jolla, in the dry farming belt along the Santa Fe cut-off:

"D. K. Smith bought the M. Peoples claim of 160 acres this week, consideration \$400." Here is land selling for \$2.50 an acre; presumably patented land, and in a district where dairying is rapidly being placed upon a permanent prosperous footing. The price is a little more than one-half the minimum price at which state-owned land on that side of the state may be sold. It is only a little more than twice the government's price for commuted land. We do not know the character of this particular land and it is very probable that this specially low price was brought about by unusual conditions. But it serves to illustrate an opportunity which exists over all the dry farming section of eastern New Mexico; the opportunity to buy valuable land at prices which are ridiculously low, when the certain future of these lands is considered. In the first big

rush of homesteaders to the plains country of eastern New Mexico selection of land was not careful. In a great many cases the locators were the desperately poor; the advance guard of every rush of settlers; people equipped neither financially nor physically to cope with conditions about which they were utterly ignorant. The process of elimination was rapid. Yet many of these people, falling on their dry farms, stayed with them long enough to secure patents before going back to old homes and occupations. The result is that all over eastern New Mexico there is found bargains in patented land which are certain to prove splendid investments for the men who get them at the selling prices. The search for these lands is beginning. The present prices will not stand for very long. With another season as favorable as this one they will disappear entirely and they will not return, even should another extended period of drought follow. For the farmers who have "stuck it out" have learned how to make the dry land yield not only a living but a profit. They have discovered the dairy cow, the chicken and the alpaca. Should the Ferguson grazing homestead bill pass congress, as it probably will if Mr. Ferguson has time to work it out, another rush to this state will certainly result. In the meantime an opportunity for profitable investment in a sure thing exists in New Mexico.

Notwithstanding the growing popularity of gasoline and electricity as motive power the United States still will be able to consume at high prices in 1914, 1,200,000,000 bushels of oats.

### CATTLE PRICES TOUCH A NEW HIGH RECORD.

THE situation in the Kansas City cattle market is one of acute shortage. Thus far, this year, 150,000 fewer cattle have been marketed than in the same period in 1913, the smallest receipts during any similar period in more than twenty years. This decrease is attributed to the drought last summer.

Another crop of prime corn-fed steers cannot be made until the 1914 crop is available, which will not be sooner than the middle of November. In the meantime the demand must be supplied from grass-fed cattle, and owing to the excellent condition of the grass in the entire range country, cattlemen will be a month to six weeks late in marketing. In many cases cattle will be held until snow drives them from the range.

July cattle prices are the highest ever known for this month. Prime, thick-fleshed, corn fat steers sold up to \$9.75 last week, and heifers up to \$9.60; steers from below the quarter-line, up to \$8.85, a new high record for all time in that class, and Kansas grass-fed steers were sold up to \$9 a hundred.

At August prices for corn-fatted steers are as much higher than the July level as they were in 1912, next month will see prime heaves bringing \$11 a hundred pounds in Kansas City.

"Present prices are due directly to a shortage in cattle and due, in turn, to the high price of feed and the high price of land," says M. L. McClure, a director of the federal reserve bank in District No. 10.

"On the five principal markets 765,000 fewer cattle have been marketed so far this year than during the same period last year, which was a short season. But a solution is working out naturally. The big herds and the big ranches are gone because of high land values, but the farmer is beginning to raise small herds, where he has neglected stock raising altogether in the past. A promising new cattle country is developing in Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee and Mississippi, where the government's war on the tick has been successful, and better breeds are being introduced. I expect to see heavy shipments from those districts in a few years. I do not mean to predict a return to the cheap prices of a number of years ago. The conditions of that day are gone forever, but a return to normal prices is fairly certain."

Tom Hogan, head buyer for the Cudahy Packing company in Kansas City, attributes the present abnormal prices to underproduction. "But for Australian and Argentine cattle prices would have been impossible by this time," he says. "Even with the American public eating much less beef per capita, the farmer and stock raiser are failing signally in their task of supplying the nation's demand for beef flesh."

"There must be a complete upturn in methods before the condition is remedied. We must breed more cattle and conserve the calves. We must take better care both of the stock and the soil."

None of these analyses of the causes for high prices is calculated to discourage the New Mexico cattle grower, big or little.

Danish explorers, backed by a millionaire of that country, will try to reach the north pole, taking two years for the trip.

## Great Trials of History

### TRIAL OF JUDGE JEFFREYS

NOT often is it necessary to bring to judgment a great judge, and probably no man who was ever placed upon the bench deserved more the fate he met than did the overbearing, drastic George Jeffreys, who for so many years ruled with an iron hand over the courts of Europe, dealing out justice and injustice with equal felicity. He possessed every attribute that a judge should lack. He was partial, arrogant, insolent; in fact, the greatest bully that ever sat upon the bench. Impudence and recalcitrance, it is said, "set upon his brow." "This call of force," as was said by one who had often heard it, "sounded like the thunder of a judgment day."

When still a judge of the lower court he practiced methods that were anything but human. For instance, when he had the opportunity of ordering an unlucky adventurer to be whipped at the cart's tail, "Hansman," he exclaimed, "I charge you with particular attention to this lady! scourge her soundly, man! scourge her till the blood runs down!" "This call of force," as was said by one who had often heard it, "sounded like the thunder of a judgment day."

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When Jeffreys became chief justice there were few indeed who did not tremble before him. It was not uncommon for him to come to the bench and pass judgment when he was overcome with liquor that he could hardly sit in his chair.

But when the Prince of Orange arrived and James had abandoned his kingdom, Jeffreys, knowing his unpopularity, endeavored to escape in disguise. There was true retribution in his detection. A scrivener at Wapping, whose trade was to furnish the scolding men there with money at high interest had some time before lent a sum on bottomry. The debtor applied to equity for relief against his own bond and the case came before Jeffreys. The counsel for the borrower, having little else to do, said that the lender was a "trimmer."

When the man was produced at the chancellor's request he looked fiercely at him, stormed at him and sent him away half dead with fright. But the day of retribution was at hand. "The trimmer" was walking through Wapping, when he saw a face at the window of an ale house. The eyebrows had been shaved away, the dress was that of a common sailor from Newcastle, and was black with

algebra causes girls to lose their souls. That's one reason, maybe, why most girls have such perfectly good souls.

The poor blighted Hindoo  
New sticks upon the shore  
And does the best he kinds  
To make the lion roar.

EXPERIENCE is what a man  
Knew himself in private.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT PERHIS  
of Oklahoma has sued the "Frisco" railroad for making him break an engagement. This about concludes the list of things for which the "Frisco" can be sued for having broken.

HORACE WILKINSON of Syracuse says Roosevelt has said he'd run for governor of New York if he feels the people want him. The very ideal! The people, Horace, have a standing order for Roosevelt.

"Remember in going along the road  
With its hill and cut and drift,  
That you lessen the weight of your  
own good load.

When you give some one a lift."

THERE is nothing psychological  
about this year's wheat crop in the  
dry-farm sections.

ACCORDING TO MR. Johnson of  
the Players' Fraternity does strike  
it strike out.

THE ONLY FACT the Frisco  
street railroad bookkeepers seem sure  
of is that Calhoun got the coin.

### An Appreciation.

Alameda, N. M., July 15, 1914.

Dear Editor:  
I red your notes in the Herald about the guy what takes a bath every morning and I want to voice my approval. If it wasn't for such folks as the wren you cite about their would be no bath tubs and I and you is against the trusts. If all do as I and you do nobody would take a bath. I am glad to know that an educated man like you is against baths. We are against the water company and the soap trust, too, so let's educate the people about baths. The cow does not bath, so why should we bath. Maybe some of your reformers in Albany would favor a law against baths. If we don't take baths we don't change close so much and cut down the high cost of living.

Yours truly,  
A CITIZEN.

### Big Business and Great Business

(Christian Science Monitor.)  
The formal statement by President Wilson about his own and the nation's attitude toward "big business," and toward men of proved capacity in dealing with banking, trade and manufacturing on a large scale, will clear the air of some fog. It ought

to and probably will clarify action by the senate, as it co-operates with administrative positions created by legislation dealing fundamentally with business methods and ethics. There is a patent difference between big business and greatness, so evident that it hardly needs to be pointed out. Texts for these discourses have been found in about every phase of man's life where the qualitative test is applicable. Is not time for the same standard of appraisal to be applied to man's conduct as a producer of wealth and greatness, as to his gain and pecuniary security? The size of the business unit which he may be able to administer may be large, but his way of doing it may be small. As a mechanism that is elaborate, splendidly co-ordinated and in theory perfect for its task, a trading or manufacturing enterprise may command admiration for the scope of the design of its promoters. Or its intricacies as a scheme there can be no doubt. But the greatness of its workings we feel depends on human factors and on their being commensurate with the moral and moral for the duties they are to accept as administrators of such a large organization.

Against "big business" there is much popular antipathy that does not exist against great business. Where the ethical and intellectual equipment of administrators has been found a sensible ratio of capacity as compared with the nominal size of the business driven for and the burdens assumed, there has been little or no business lawlessness, provoking popular resentment and restrictive legislation. Evidently the men who have brought the state and business into conflict have been whose ambition, imagination and desire for power have exceeded their mental and moral capacity to handle the corporations which they have induced the states to charter. Business men with more prudence and sagacity, less ambition for wealth and power, and a keener sense of proportion as to their own capacities and the tasks involved in "big business," have not ceased to prosper by honest methods nor have they lost public respect. They and the really great administrators of great-in distinction from "big"-businesses deserve discriminating consideration by the president, by congress and by public opinion. It seems to us that business, like all other expressions of human power, in the last analysis has to submit to the qualitative test. It is great or otherwise, according as it is moral and serviceable. Society has to discipline business only when it refuses to enforce this higher code for itself on itself. Every calling or profession that defines its own standards in the light of today's needs lessens the interference it may expect from the community or makes it improbable.

The city of Clovis has books valued at only \$1,000, and that would not buy the best private library in the city. There are three or four that this amount would not touch. And remember that they are asked to pay finally on just one-third of this value, or in other words, the book owners in the city pay tax on just \$1,000 worth of books. The town of Texico does not return a single book for assessment, the value their watches and clocks \$100 do not return a single dollar cash, and no jewelry! Somebody is escaping taxation, and unfairly while the merchant with the net chandise and the man with the town and city property whose value can be easily estimated, you see, Mr. Mabry, as he with horses, cattle, implements, freight, somebody must pay the tax. When one escape liability, the other must pay. Takes so much to run the district, town, county and state government and it must be forthcoming. The year the assessment of the county slightly in excess of that last year, but there are about 400 more dealers in the county than last year. The rate will likely be lower than last year, and taxes therefore some lower. The Journal regrets that we have not the space to give completely, as we have given it of Melrose, Clovis and Texico, the value of these various items in each district in the county. It would make some folks even bigger out rightly to see how many of the districts turned in nothing practically in the way of household furniture, money, watches and jewelry, and in some of the stock raising districts in the county you would be surprised to see how some of the herds dwindled when the owners came to tell the assessor about it. Some of the money lenders of the city of Clovis did not have a cent or cash in the bank or in their jeans and no notes! Absolutely flat broke.

There may be something wrong with the scheme of assessment in our country, but there is also something wrong with the conscience of the man who makes his neighbor, who is less able, bear the burden of supporting the government whose protection extends to him in a peculiarly beneficial way, because of his wealth, as opposed to the man who has but little, but which little can be gotten to by the assessor. It's hard to tell where the Director of the Great Hereafter is going to find a place for some of the people in this world who have been called upon to render under oath their taxes.

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